

Preventive Medicine Requirements for 5,000 person EPW camp

Area needs: 5 acres—3.6 acres for living spaces and the remainder (1.4 acres) for latrines and administrative spaces. The camp will be placed away from breeding sites or food sources for rats, flies and other pests such as standing water, dead animals, or dumpsites. Sufficient tentage must be provided so that 3.5 square yards of floor space is provided for each occupant.

Clothing: 5,000 orange jump suits or other generic coverall of various sizes
http://www.unicor.gov/online_store/storefront_clothing.htm pre-treated with permethrin. Equipment needed for permethrin treatment includes
http://www.afpmb.org/coweb/guidance_targets/ppms/Permethrin_BDU_NSNs.pdf (625 bottles - NSN: 6840-01-278-1336), spraying apparatuses, and trained personnel. Laundering of clothing will be required for longer holding times. Personal clothing will be laundered, labeled, and held until EPWs are released from holding area.

Refuse Disposal: 200—33-gallon refuse collection containers are required for camp residents (1/25 camp residents). If the camp residents will be preparing their own food, 417 refuse collection containers are required (1/12 camp residents). PM personnel will be required to ensure containers are covered and emptied daily to prevent overflow.

Latrines: <http://www.vnh.org/FM21-10/appat09.html>

Field expedient (1-3 day holding time) long slit trench latrines will be used for urination and defecation. The latrines will be located on the opposite corner of the camp away from eating and in-processing areas and will be at least 30m from natural bodies of water, 100m from messing facilities, and 15m from living spaces. Ideally, they should be located on the lowest area of the terrain and have a slope for drainage away from the camp. Guarded EPWs will be necessary to bury the section of the trench used each day (0.3m of dirt to prevent fly breeding) and move the useable area further down the trench. Privacy tarps (2-3 foot wide) should be staked up along the section of the trench currently being used to encourage the EPWs to use only that area and not the uncovered areas further down the trench.

Longer holding times will require the construction of 100 deep-pit, four-hole latrines. This temporary latrine is constructed by placing a latrine box over a pit. The standard latrine box has four holes (seats), will be 8 feet long and 2 ½ feet wide at the base and will be mounted on two 16-inch planks. The pit will be dug 2 feet wide, 7 ½ feet long and up to a maximum of 6 feet deep. Alternate measurements will be a 5-foot square, 4-seat latrine placed over a 4-foot square pit up to 6 feet deep. A depth of 1 foot for each week of planned usage and one foot for dirt cover will be allowed.

The latrine will be closed when filled to within one foot from the top of the trench. To close, spray the excreta with an approved insecticide <http://www.afpmb.org/pubs/tims/TG24/TG24.pdf> fill the trench with several layers of dirt compacting each layer, and mound the dirt at least one foot above ground level. Tube urinals and burnout latrines may also be considered for more permanent EPW camps or when the terrain isn't conducive to deep-pit latrines.

Equipment required to build latrines for 5,000-person camp:

- Shovels
- 100—8 x 2.5 foot boards with 4 holes (approx. 9" x 12" ellipse) spaced evenly
- Wood for 400 seat covers (approx 11" x 14" rectangle each)
- 200—8 foot x 16 inch planks
- Hinges to attach the covers to the seat boards (800 total)
- Sticks or wire to hold toilet paper
- Tin cans to cover toilet paper when not in use
- Cleaning equipment to maintain the latrines to include trash bags
- 5-gallon water containers for hand washing stations near each latrine. Depending upon how they are spaced throughout the camp, one container may service several latrines. Keep in mind that enough hand washing stations will need to be set up to service populations who culturally may not utilize toilet paper.

- Hand washing soap
- Toilet Paper
- Paper towels
- Screening

Water needs: A minimum of 20,000 gal/day of potable water will be provided to camp residents (4 gal/person/day) and a minimum of 40,000 gal/day if preparing food (8 gal/person/day). If using "water buffaloes" (400-gallon water tanks on trailers), 20 will be needed and will be filled daily.

Preventive Medicine (PM) Personnel: Two PM Specialists per camp, transportation to EPW campsite, and security escort while at site.

Vector Control:

Fly control guidance is published in the Armed Forces Pest Management Board (AFPMB) <http://www.afpmb.org/coweb/guidance.htm#guides> Technical Guide (TG) No. 30 <http://www.afpmb.org/pubs/tims/TG30/TG30.pdf>. Filth flies will be a major preventive medicine issue especially during warm weather. Pesticides such as insecticide baits, space sprays and residual sprays <http://www.afpmb.org/pubs/standardlists/contingencylistmay2003.pdf> should augment sanitation and exclusion measures. PM personnel should be equipped with insecticide baits, space sprays, ULV applicators, and backpack sprayers for filth fly control depending on the situation. Pesticide usage shall be in accordance with the directions on the label, recorded on a DD Form 1532-1 http://www.afpmb.org/coweb/guidance_targets/pesticide_reporting/CompGen1532-1_Excel5.xls and reported to CHPPM http://www.afpmb.org/coweb/guidance_targets/pesticide_reporting/sop1532.pdf.

Mass Delousing: AFPMB TG No. 6 <http://www.afpmb.org/pubs/tims/TG6/TG6.pdf> provides guidance on safe, effective, and efficient procedures for controlling outbreaks of louse-borne disease. Laundering of clothing and personal hygiene is the first line of control for infected individuals. If prescribed by medical staff on-site, Lindane lotion should be made available for individual treatment for head lice, crab lice, and scabies mites according to product literature insert and/or directions on the label. Medical staff on-site will determine quantities of Lindane lotion/Eurax/Elimate/Pyrid/etc per 1,000 persons. When EPWs are initially processed, medical personnel will indicate the need for lice and scabies treatment.

Food: Veterinarians should locally procure food from Host Nation if at all possible to ensure the nutritional requirements of EPWs. Humanitarian Rations, do not contain any meat products and are preferred to MREs if there are any dietary restrictions. Food preparation areas will be screened to exclude flies from exposed food and meet sanitation requirements in FM 21-10 <http://www.vnh.org/FM21-10/toc.html> and TB Med 530 <http://www.chppm.com>.

Note: All figures are based on recommendations from:

NAVMED P 5010-9 (6-91),

FM 3-19.40, Military Police Internment/Resettlement Operations, 1 August 2001

FM 21-10, Field Hygiene and Sanitation, November 1988

AR 190.8, Enemy Prisoners of War, Retained Personnel, Civilian Internees and Other Detainees, 1 October 1997

TB MED 530, Occupational and Environmental Health, Food Sanitation, 30 Oct 2002

Preventive Medicine Unit SOPs

AARs/Lessons Learned during Desert Storm.